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Deadwood

Intermountain Reporter

United States Department of Agriculture • Forest Service • Intermountain Region • Ogden, Utah • OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1987

GENERAL INTEREST

Deadwood Fire is Inactive After Burning 3 Months

Region 4 has played host this year to the largest wildfire in the continental United States—at a very low cost. Strategy for the Deadwood Summit Fire, 10 weeks old and more than 50,000 acres strong as of late October, has been to "confine" the fire within the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area.

Lightning started the fire on August 1 just outside the Wilderness boundary; it jumped into the Wilderness the same day and stayed there. Since overall threats to people, property and resources were low, fire officials decided on a confinement strategy. The fire would be monitored daily and kept within the Wilderness using old burns, meadows and other natural boundaries, roads and constructed line, and, in some cases, direct attack by fire crews. When the fire burned near two ranches, Sulphur Creek and Morgan Creek, a fire crew was assigned, firebreaks built and sprinkler systems installed around structures for each ranch.

Since then, the fire has made three major runs, on its south, southeast and northwest flanks. Each covered about 5,000 acres. Each time, crews launched a direct attack using fire line, existing roads and backfires to herd the fire back into the Wilderness. During the most recent onslaught in early October, about 10 crews contained the fire's south and west flanks, aided by helicopter water drops and five tankers.

These herding efforts and daily monitoring have cost about $1.1 million, reckons Doug Bird, Aviation and Fire Management Director. By contrast, a control strategy, where the fire is put out as soon as possible, would have cost an estimated $3-7 million back when the fire was small. At 50,000 acres, the fire is approaching the size of the 1979 Mortar Creek Fire that burned 70,000 acres in the Salmon Breaks country. Despite a control strategy for Mortar Creek, firefighters pursued that fire several weeks until rains actually put it out. "Deadwood could have been similar," notes Greg Spangenberg, Boise Acting Public Affairs Officer. "We would have caught and released it again and again."

Deadwood has mostly been kept between boundaries of the Deadwood Road, Sulphur Creek Drainage, Elk Creek, Middle Fork of the Salmon River and the Stanley-Landmark Road on the south. Quite an achievement in the face of the area's driest conditions for more than 100 years and erratic winds that have kept fire officials guessing about where the fire is going next.

Injuries have been minimal thus far—one broken leg when a snag fell on a firefighter, three crew members were burned when a hot food container exploded and there has been a sprained ankle, dislocated hip and other sprain-type injuries. Thirteen backcountry campers miraculously escaped unharmed when the fire made a freak run through Boundary Creek Campground, a major put-in point for Middle Fork Salmon boaters. "The fire actually went through the camp and over nine of the people," Spangenberg noted.

Not everybody has been happy about the Forest Service's Deadwood strategy. In August, the owner of Sulphur Creek Ranch hired his own firefighters to tackle the fire, then about two miles from his ranch. Although the ranch was protected, the rancher was more worried that nearby blackened hills would deter fall hunters from patronizing his outfitting business. Boise officials were able to dissuade the rancher, based on concerns for the firefighters' safety.

Stanley, a resort town in the direct line of Deadwood smoke, has received more than 60 calls from tourists who decided not to visit because of smoky conditions, according to Mayor Lloyd "Bud" James. James told a Boise reporter the Forest Service should drop the containment strategy and stop the fire. "To me," he said, "it is not caretaking for the beauty of the wilderness."

Most press coverage of the fire has been positive. Some editorials have even stressed that smoke was a regular part of Idaho back country before man started artificially repressing fire; suggesting that people accept the natural role of fire in the forest.

Deadwood is a wildfire and the Forest Service policy is to suppress wildfires, said AF&M Director Bird. "The goal is still to stop it—we just might stop it in 180 days instead of 12 hours. We have to ask if it's worth the risk of firefighters' lives and costs to the taxpayers to try to stop it a lot faster."

Greg Spangenberg, Boise NF
Cindy Chojnacky, Information Office

GENERAL INTEREST

Regional Forester's Message

"I am proud of this Region's total response to the firefighting need...."

During modern times of the Forest Service, we have never had such a total national manpower commitment to fire as we've seen this summer and fall of 1987. Since August, nearly 2,000 fires and almost 1 million acres of National Forest have burned in the West alone. Federal agencies met the challenge with a massive firefighting effort, putting more than 22,500 firefighters on duty at a cost of more than $5 million a day during the peak. My main message is how proud I am of this Region's total response to the firefighting need in Regions 5 and 6, especially when we had plenty of problems at home. We were spread pretty thin ourselves, but we sent our crews, equipment and overhead to help our neighbors to the west.

The superb national effort was marred by tragedy—the death of 12 firefighters. That's too many fatalities. Some of those deaths could have been avoided with closer attention to routine safety precautions. None of those fatalities involved our Region; we did pretty well in overall safety and our aviation safety record again was outstanding. But the loss of lives should remind us all to be vigilant about safety. Firefighting to protect national resources should not be at the cost of our people—our most valuable resource.

Stan

J. S. TIXIER
Regional Forester

Policy Matters— *Wilderness Fire*

(Editor's note: "Policy Matters," a new feature of the Intermountain Reporter, is a section devoted to answering employee questions about Regional policy, issues and decisions. Anyone may submit questions; contributors will remain anonymous. The Editor will try to select an area with wide employee interest and appeal. Sometimes the column will feature policy questions not submitted by any employee but that we think employees are interested in—such as this first column on Wilderness fire policy. Although some employees are well-versed in this subject, we think many folks, both inside and outside the Forest Service, lack a thorough understanding of how and why the Region handles fires in Wilderness. Please send your questions and ideas to Editor:R04A.

1. WHAT IS THE FOREST SERVICE POLICY ON FIRES IN WILDERNESS?

The Forest Service has two management objectives for fires within Wilderness: (1) permit lightning-caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role, and (2) reduce to an acceptable level the risk and consequences of wildfire.

Our policy for wildfires within Wilderness is the same as that for wildfire on any other part of the National Forest—our objective is to "suppress" or put them out. However, Wilderness wildfires often receive less money, people and time than fires in developed areas. Highest priority are fires that threaten human lives, property (both private property and developed public property), and resource values such as timber and range. Wildernesses have few people, developments or saleable resources, since the Wilderness policy is nondevelopment. In 1986, when we had several wildfires at once, major suppression efforts went into the Garden Valley Complex which was close to towns and homes; fires deep in the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness received less attention. In the absence of threats to lives, property or resources, economics is a key factor in our wildfire policy—we only have so many crews, so much money. We choose to invest these resources based on the best return to the taxpayer, in terms of lives, property and resource values preserved.

The Regional Dispatch Office becomes a flurry of activity during the fire season. The "regulars" are given a hand by personnel from Regional Office staffs, detailers from our National Forests, and others. Here Wayne Hunt (BLM), Dennis Hatch (Salmon NF), and Sherri Smith (A&FM) (left to right) pitch in.

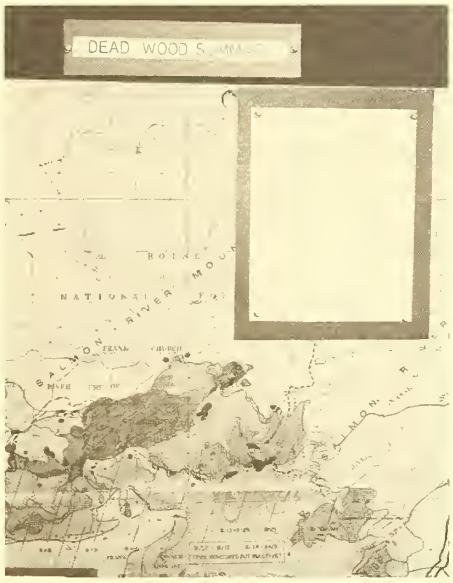
GENERAL INTEREST

2. CAN THE FOREST SERVICE START FIRES IN WILDERNESS?
Yes, we can, under certain conditions. There are two types of "prescribed fires"—fires we use as a management tool to enhance an area's values. Both require a Regional Forester-approved Wilderness Fire Management Plan for the area. One type is a fire ignited by qualified Forest officers. We also may consider a lightning-started fire "prescribed" if it enhances the wilderness resource or reduces wildfire risk. Prescribed fires can be used to restore "wilderness character," or to reduce risk of a wildfire escaping the Wilderness boundary and threatening life, property or high value resources. Our years of fire suppression in many areas have resulted in buildup of fuels: decadent stands of timber that would have burned off under normal conditions. That's one reason we now often get huge, catastrophic fires.

We sometimes use prescribed fire to reduce fuels buildup and wildfire risk; other times we may use prescribed fire to burn off understory and restore wilderness character for a Wilderness historically composed of open stands.

We have some restrictions on our use of prescribed fire in Wilderness. We can't use it to benefit wildlife, maintain vegetative types, improve forage production or enhance other resource values. Some of these things will occur as side benefits of fire but the management objective in Wilderness is always Wilderness resource value enhancement. We are not to ignite a fire if lightning-caused fire can achieve the wilderness management objectives.

3. WHAT ARE THE FOREST SERVICE STRATEGIES FOR SUPPRESSING WILDFIRES?
We call them the "3 Cs"—control, confine and contain. Control is the 100 percent suppression effort to get a line around the fire as soon as possible and stop it at the minimum acreage. Acorn Fire on the Toiyabe NF—stopped in a day—is a good example. Contain is putting the fire out but using a combination of natural barriers such as rock cliffs and some constructed line to contain it within a given geographical area. Confinement is the solution involving the least energy and manpower costs. This is when we allow a fire to burn itself out within natural barriers; we might just monitor it. A good example are some of the high lake basin fires in 1986 in the Bighorn Crags. A fire would sit in a rocky basin for days, burning, until the rains came and wiped it out. These three strategies are not set in stone; they require management judgment to evaluate, decide and reevaluate in a rampant risk environment. For instance, we started out trying to control Deadwood but we lost it and decided it wasn't worth the $4 million it would take for control according to the priorities mentioned in question 1. We switched to a confinement strategy but have had to contain the fire in certain areas.



This is just a portion of a Regional Office fire exhibit. During the fire season, it is updated daily to keep employees informed of the current fire situation and our employee/equipment involvement.

CUMULATIVE FIRE TOTALS FOR THE INTERMOUNTAIN REGION, AS OF OCTOBER 23, 1987

Person caused fires: 238 for a total of 30,317.40 acres burned.

Lightning-caused fires: 637 for a total of 82,032.60 acres burned.

LARGE INTERMOUNTAIN REGION FIRES DURING THE 1987 FIRE SEASON

Deadwood Summit Fire, Boise and Challis National Forests (Idaho), 50,941 acres as of 10/22, lightning-caused.

Harrington Fire, Sawtooth National Forest (Idaho), 10,500 acres, person-caused.

Table Plateau Fire, Humboldt National Forest (Nevada), 6,700 acres, lightning-caused.

Acorn Fire, Toiyabe National Forest (California), 6,550 acres, person-caused.

Lindsey Creek Fire, Humboldt National Forest (Nevada), 6,200 acres, lighting-caused.

Farrow Creek Fire, Payette National Forest (Idaho), 6,000 acres, person-caused.

Mann Creek Fire, Payette National Forest (Idaho), 5,640 acres as of 10/22, lightning-caused.

Spring Canyon Fire, Targhee National Forest (Idaho), 2,550 acres, lightning-caused.

Tappen Gulch Fire, Challis National Forest (Idaho), 2,000 acres, person-caused.

Freeport Fire, Humboldt National Forest (Nevada), 2,000 acres, lightning-caused.

Squaw Creek Fire, Uinta National Forest (Utah), 1,272 acres, lightning-caused.

Rehabilitation on National Forest System Lands

Seeding	3,264 acres
Scarify/rip.	205 acres
Contour felling	285 acres
Fertilizing	160 acres
Stream channel clearing	2 miles

Emergency Watershed Protection on Private Lands

Debris structures	2 each (Squaw Creek-Uinta)
Seeding	464 acres (Squaw Creek & Acorn Fires)

Employee Information Survey

What did you say and what changes will result....?

An Information Survey, published in the May Intermountain Reporter, wanted to know what Forest Service publications you read and what information you want. It also asked for ideas on better ways to provide information.

"Although it wasn't a scientific study," said Current Information Officer Wally Shiverdecker, "we did learn a lot about reader likes, dislikes and information needs from the 226 people who responded. We are using what we learned to make the Reporter better."

Anna Braun, Utah State University art-journalism graduate and Forest Service volunteer, analyzed the responses for the Information Office. Her analysis showed that a good cross-section of employees—all levels, disciplines and years of service—answered the survey. In October, Wally presented survey results to Regional Forester and Staff who approved recommendations for Intermountain Reporter changes to be responsive to survey findings. Tables included in this article summarize the survey results.

Key findings and recommendations:

• Newsletter circulation is slow to some Ranger Districts and within some Supervisor Offices. *We plan to solve part of that problem by direct mailing to Ranger Districts. Field distribution will also be sufficient for each employee to have a copy.*

• Some of you want more specialized information, while an equal number prefer a more concise format. *We are organizing the content in such a way that the things you are most interested in are easy to find.*

• Many of you want more articles on Regional issues and policy. "Let's complete the feedback loop about decisions," wrote one reader. Some suggested articles on legislation impacting Region 4 Forests, court decisions, status of Forest Plan appeals, and Regional topics. *A "Policy Matters" column has been added to answer your questions concerning Regional policy, happenings or recent decisions. From your submissions, the Editor will select topics of broad employee interest. "This isn't meant to be a gripe column," Wally explained, "but it is a forum, a place to answer your question as to why do we do things the way we do."*

• Some folks prefer more information related to employee concerns, job security, personnel policy, "where the jobs are," and the candidate-selection process. *An employee relations column called "Did You Know..?" has been added to address these topics. You may also suggest topics to the Editor.*

• Many of you like the Reporter's current blend of human interest stories and Forest news and see no need to change. The Reporter, wrote one, "is at an all-time high. Keep up the good work." *We will continue to emphasize people and the Forests. Nothing will change there.*

"Our response to the diversity of views is built on employee support for the Intermountain Reporter," Wally said. "We're not proposing radical changes in content. We will keep the focus on people. We're just adding some new features to fill information needs expressed in the survey."

"The continual flow of good articles and photos from the Districts and Forests is key to the Reporter's success," Wally added. "It's your way to share what you are doing with the rest of the Region. Sharing is an important part of communication."

According to Pat Sheehan, Director of the Information Office, this survey is only the beginning of an ongoing process. "We are not done with our employee involvement. We are responding to what we think we heard. If we didn't hear you correctly, or you have additional ideas, let us know. Let's keep the conversation going."

Cindy Chojnacky
Information Office

SUMMARY OF TABULAR COMMENTS

A. Which publications do you read?

Publication	Each Issue	Some	None	Don't Get
USDA News	32%	46%	15%	7%
Friday Newsletter	34%	31%	12%	23%
Daily News Digest	27%	35%	11%	27%
Intermountain Reporter	83%	14%	1%	2%
Habitat Express	9%	21%	21%	45%
R-4 Hydrograph	5%	5%	24%	61%
Skunkworks News	21%	31%	13%	35%

B. Usefulness in Intermountain Reporter:

	MEAN	MODE
Features	3.37	3
Policy	3.79	5
RF Message	2.99	3
Issues	4.12	5
Rationale for Decisions	3.99	5
Benefits/Rights	4.02	5
HOST	3.13	3
R-4 Forest News	3.67	4
NFS News		
General FS News	3.31	4
Personnel	3.48	3
Health	3.13	3
Concern	2.94	3
Civil Rights	2.83	3
Employee Development	3.18	3

C. How well do R-4 publications provide information that will:

	MEAN	MODE
Help understanding (external)	2.95	3
Help understand your role	2.66	3
Make you part	2.95	3
Answer questions	2.79	3
Help understand management	2.74	3
Help understand employees	3.17	3

Editorial Policy—*Intermountain Reporter*

The following editorial policy reflects the Regional Forester's desire to produce a quality Regional newsletter that enhances internal communications and helps make the Intermountain Region a good place to work.

1. Articles in the Intermountain Reporter will feature people.
2. Each issue will attempt to contain something about each National Forest within the Region.
3. The Regional Forester's message will express his current feelings regarding situations within the Region.
4. The content of the Reporter will be consistent with Forest Service policy.
5. All submissions must be delivered to the Editor by the 10th of the month prior to the desired publication date.
6. Articles should be sent to the Editor on DG (Editor:R04A). Photos to accompany text will be sent to the Editor separately.
7. Articles should not exceed 800 words in length.
8. Photos should be black and white.
9. All articles are subject to editing.
10. Not all articles that are submitted will be printed.
11. The Editor has final say over content.

1987 Photo Contest Reminder

There is still time to take award-winning photographs for the 1987 Regional Photo Contest. Photos from dust-covered boxes or envelopes are equally acceptable.

Location, date, photographer and category must be identified. Photo locations are limited to Region 4 National Forest lands or offices or Forest Service-sponsored events. The contest is open to all Region 4 and Intermountain Station employees, retirees, and volunteers.

Categories include: Macro Photography, People at Work in a National Forest, People at Play in a National Forest, Threatened or Endangered Species, Transportation Systems, Resource Rehabilitation, Forest Service/Public Interaction, and Wildlife.

Original color slides or photographs with original negatives will be accepted. Previously entered photos are eligible. Contest runs through December 31, after which all photos become part of the Regional Office library. Duplicates of submitted material will be returned upon request.

In addition to a quality print of their winning photograph, first place winners in each category will receive $100, second place in each category will receive $50, and third place will receive $25.

Entries should have a protective covering before mailing them to: Jim Stone, Information Office, USDA Forest Service, 324 25th Street, Ogden, UT 84401. His FTS telephone number is 586-5517.

Chinese Legacy Reborn

The day seemed ordinary enough to Jeff Fee, Archeology Technician on the Payette National Forest The task was routine—a cultural resource inventory for a proposed timber sale. The scenery was familiar—the South Fork Salmon River Canyon, an area Jeff had lived close to most of his life. But, this summer day in 1978 would not be the same as other days for Jeff Fee. On this day, Jeff would stumble on a significant cultural resource site.

Upon discovery, Jeff was not sure what it was he had found. It consisted of a depression in the riverbank and a well defined rock structure. The site was recorded but little else was done for some years. Jeff frequently thought about the site and had unanswered questions.

About three years later, Jeff and a friend were elk hunting in the area. Jeff pointed out the site to his friend. His friend said, "I saw thousands of those dugouts in Vietnam."

Even though Jeff had heard stories of Chinese activities in the area from his father, a retired Forest Service District Ranger for that area, Jeff had not associated them with this site. Jeff consulted with Regional Archeologist Jerry Wylie who felt reasonably certain that it was a chinese earth-style home.

Several years passed. In 1984, Jeff discussed the uniqueness of the riverbank site and its possible excavation and reconstruction with Earl Kimball, District Ranger for the area. Earl was supportive but pointed out that financing would be the decider.

The initial contracting estimate for excavation was $30,000. Earl and Jeff were both disappointed by the high estimate but Jeff was determined to see the project completed. Recognizing that when such areas are opened to the public, there is increased opportunities for vandalism, Jeff felt it was worth the risk.

Jeff asked permission to excavate the site for graduate credit from the University of Idaho. Ranger Kimball agreed. With help and support from family and friends on weekends and holidays, the excavation of the project was completed during the summer of 1986.

The District had committed to reconstruct the structure once the excavation was completed. With a little money for materials and approval for interested Forest employees to lend a hand, Jeff realized his dream of sharing the site with the public about mid-May of this year.

Pam Gardner
Writer/Editor
Payette National Forest
(SEE COMPANION STORY)

Purlins, or roof supports, go into place.

The earth home viewed from across the South Fork Salmon River.

Jeff sits by the first fire to warm and illuminate the earth home in about a hundred years.

Red Fir Earth Home

THE HISTORY

In 1862, James Warren discovered gold in a high meadow nestled in the Salmon River Mountains. The Warren Mining District soon became saturated with miners afflicted with gold fever. Boom towns were erected overnight. "Get the gold while the gettin' is easy, then move on" were the sentiments of many. By 1870, the "easy gettin' " gold was gone and most of the Euro-American miners had abandoned their claims and moved on. That same year, an estimated 800-1,200 Chinese miners came to lease and rework the abandoned mining claims.

"Get the gold while the gettin's easy, then move on."

Inspired by the fact that the American dollar was worth ten of the Yen, these Asians established themselves as a highly organized labor force with hard work ethics and a lot of patience. From 1870 to the turn of the century, the Chinese outnumbered the Euro-Americans in the Warren Mining District by three to one.

Throughout this 30-year period, the Chinese were major gold producers, managers of their own mining companies, and owners of a store, laundry, and saloons. These Asians left their mark economically, socially, and culturally. As one Warren old timer put it, "There's a lot of China in these mountains."

THE SITE

This Chinese-styled earth home built in the 1870's or early 1880's was typical of earth structures in various Asian countries. This excavation provided enough evidence of the roof, walls, and fireplace to ensure a reasonably accurate replica of the structure built over a hundred years ago.

The site also includes several small structures and features of long ago mining activity—sections of rocks piled in rows along the river's edge are associated with Chinese placer mining; a placer mining ditch is near the earth home; and a small four-foot square by three-foot high rock platform a few yards south of the home was perhaps part of a sluice operation. There also are several other terraced areas adjacent to the earth home.

THE EARTH HOME

Far from civilization, the builders of the original earth structure utilized simple tools to fashion this home. The dugout riverbank provided the side and back walls. Logs were cut from nearby fir trees to construct the roof. A log set on each side wall sustained the load of the roof. Two 12-inch diameter logs running opposite directions spanned the dugout and served as roof beams. Five to seven 8-inch diameter logs called purlins were set at equal intervals over the dugout. The entire roof was then covered by rails split from fir and laid side by side across the purlins. The roof was finally capped with approximately 10 inches of earth and sod. A large, impressive stone fireplace was inset in the back wall.

THE ARTIFACTS

Archeologist learn about the occupants of a site through the artifacts left behind. On this particular site, artifacts were scarce. The river, within easy throwing distance, was a convenient trash disposal, continuously flushing the precious artifacts downstream. The earth home did reveal some information about its occupants. Compacted between a hard packed dirt floor and a collapsed roof, fireplace rubble, and several feet of sediment, a few artifacts were uncovered.

Two intact bottles dating between 1865 and 1890, once containing stomach medicines, suggest an occupant may have been in some discomfort shortly before the site was abandoned. Remnants of a pair of leather boots, neatly placed side by side, were mysteriously left near the northeast corner of the structure. In the white ash of the fireplace were the charred remains of what appeared to be large bird bones. Perhaps the inhabitants enjoyed a tasty meal of roasted wild grouse, duck or goose while in the comfort of the earth home, warmed and lit up by the cozy flickering fire.

Curlew National Grasslands Celebration/ Recognition of 50th Anniversary of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act

On September 3, Regional Forester Stan Tixier addressed a gathering of livestock permittees, personnel from the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Soil Conservation Service, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and retired Forest Service personnel and early settlers of Curlew Valley, near Malad, Idaho.

About 100 people gathered that evening at the Curlew Campground to recognize the establishment of the Curlew National Grassland.

Regional Forester Tixier discussed the role of the National Grasslands and the many accomplishments that have been made as a result of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. He also talked about the many and varied uses on the Grasslands—from recreation to sustaining a healthy wildlife population.

Colen Sweeten, Jr., a native of the Curlew Valley, told about the history and settlement of the area and how hard it was to make a living off the land during the "dust bowl" days. Anyone that survived was referred to as being "tougher than skins on the potatoes they grew." Colen ended with this cowboy poem he authored:

First Saddle

The catalogue always fell open
To the page with the saddles and tack,
And last year's book had the very same look
In the little house out back
There were many things a boy could want
But I had a horse and a dog,
I just wanted to straddle the new pony saddle
In the mail order catalogue.

Waiting and wanting and going without
Are things that a boy should learn,
And it's really no sin that your pants grow thin
While others seem to have money to burn.
Then one Christmas the dream came true,
A saddle beneath our Christmas tree!
And the saddle was on and the horse was gone
Ere it was light enough to see.

That little saddle pointed my toes ahead,
Rubbed my legs that had growing pains;
Held the rope when I hit the high lope
Givin' sleigh rides on county lanes.
A few pounds of leather between me and the horse
To help keep the forked end down,
Though Dad signed a note for the check that he wrote,
I was the richest kid in town!

Hmmm! A little of this: a little of that. A good day, good food, and good company—what more could a person want reflect Regional Forester Stan Tixier; Bill Davidson, Idaho Department of Fish and Game; and Malad District Ranger Frank Gunnell (left to right).

Live music and a dutch oven dinner were provided by the Curlew and Buist Associations and the Malad Ranger District.

The following day, several Grassland projects were toured.

John Niebergall, Malad District Ranger during the early 1960's, recalled more grass and less sagebrush during his tenure; however Range Technician Paul Clark commented that the cows are fatter now than they were in the 1960's.

Frank Gunnell
Malad District Ranger
Caribou National Forest

Educators Tour Conducted on the Caribou National Forest

This year's "Deans Tour" was hosted by the Intermountain Region, Northern Region and Intermountain Research Station on the Caribou National Forest, July 6 through July 9. The theme was "Vegetation Management in the National Forest."

Participants visited the Curlew National Grasslands near Malad, mining reclamation sites at the Ballard and Wooley Valley Mines of Monsanto and Stauffer near Soda Springs, and prescribed burning on the Montpelier Ranger District.

The tour focus was on research results and resource management of mined-land reclamation, prescribed fire, herbicide use, aspen management, management and role of National Grasslands, and employment opportunities in the Forest Service.

Participants exchanged ideas and suggestions, and evaluated activities during an end-of-tour critique:

•Educators teach better when they understand management. They need to get out of their "Ivory Tower" and see what's happening on the ground.
•The tour should be jointly planned was a comment from Dr. Bruce Smith, Brigham Young University.
•There should be more opportunity to hear opposing views.
•There should be coordination with other Regions, with possible rotation of tours.
•Invitations should contain clearly stated objectives of the tour.
•There should be more emphasis on employment opportunities.
•Information needs to be put out in books or articles in order to get it in the hands of the educational, scientific, and general community. The phosphate mining in the area is a success story that needs to be told.
•The group felt they needed better projections on personnel needs.

Suggested topics for next year's tour were: Forest Plan implementation, Wilderness, water quality standards, watersheds, unresolved issues being struggled with, Forest management practices, timber supply and economics, resource-dependent communities, road closures, and recreation resource management.

The need for continuing education for mid-career professionals was discussed. Dr. John Hendee, University of Idaho, said, "Let us know your needs and we'll try to develop programs to meet them. Don't just try to develop your own program, let us help you do it."

It was pointed out that academic programs are diversifying to assure employability. Students are being encouraged to take a second major and colleges are becoming strong research organizations.

Earl LaOrange
PAO, Caribou NF

Guardsmen Work on Forest Products

The Targhee National Forest cooperated in the Army National Guard's two-week training camp on the Palisades Ranger District near Swan Valley and the Brockman area from May 23 through June 6. The Guardsmen were from Idaho Falls, Rigby and Blackfoot. Approximately 190 Guardsmen and 15 Forest personnel worked together to accomplish a variety of projects.

Forest work projects were used to train Guardsmen in heavy equipment operation and construction projects. Projects included graveling the Brockman Creek Road, constructing trailhead facilities in Indian Creek and Lower Rainey Creek Canyons, constructing bridges in West Pine Creek and South Indian Creek Canyons, transporting water troughs and materials to remote project sites by helicopter and improving corral facilities in Pine Creek Canyon and at Brockman.

The Guardsmen were dispersed to five separate working areas. Five camps were set up with 30 to 50 people each, plus equipment. New and/or improved facilities from past camps have proven very beneficial to the public and the Targhee National Forest.

Dick Ward and Marian Boulter
Targhee National Forest

Dick Ward, Supervisory Range Conservationist, and a Guardsman discuss projects to be accomplished on the Palisades Ranger District.

Seatbelts Save Lives

On June 18, Bill Butler, Steve Andersen, Kent Wagener, Susan Fandek and Terry Roberts were returning to Blackrock in a 6-passenger pickup via Togwotee Pass on Highway 26-287. Bill Butler, the driver, was following a loaded semi tanker-truck at a distance of 20 feet with an estimated speed of 5 mph. While following the tanker-truck and waiting for an appropriate passing area, an empty belly dump gravel truck approached from behind at an undetermined rate of speed. Upon viewing the slow moving traffic ahead, the gravel truck driver applied his brakes, skidded 500 feet, and rearended the Forest Service vehicle. This impact forced the Forest Service vehicle to rearend the semi tanker-truck just ahead of it.

What more can be said? Five crew members walked away from this vehicle, shaken but uninjured, because they were all wearing seatbelts and because the assorted tools they were carrying were properly stored in the bed of the vehicle.

On August 12, these five seasonal employees of the Buffalo Ranger District on the Bridger-Teton National Forest received the Wyoming Safety Seatbelt Award from the Wyoming Highway Patrol. They also received Certificates of Appreciation from Ernie Nunn, Deputy Forest Supervisor, for their use of seatbelts and safe storage of tools.

Alice Sawdy
Support Services Specialist
Bridger-Teton National Forest

One Small Stream for Fishkind:
Fishery Improvement in Uintah Basin

Fishing is great on the Timber Canyon Creek, Duchesne Ranger District, Ashley National Forest, according to a followup study completed this summer.

Last year, hydrologists and biologists on the Ashley National Forest improved the Creek's fisheries habitat by recreating ideal homes for fish with deep pools and bank vegetation. At one time, the stream hosted a good fisheries but the 1983-84 floods wiped out the beaver dams that provided pools. Good habitat is needed for the Yellowstone cutthroat trout which is almost a pure strain of the Colorado cutthroat trout.

Where a pool is needed, a large hole is dug in the stream bottom and the sides of each bank. The log is laid across the bank above the pool location and the log ends are buried securely in both banks. The log needs to be secure enough to withstand floods. Plastic is laid in the hole and covered with piles of rocks. Chicken wire is placed over the rocks and then more rocks are added. Finally, the fencing hog wire is added and a final layer of rocks put over the top.

Judy Landry, Duchesne and Roosevelt Wildlife Biologist, describes the process as "making a dam sandwich."

The log is notched where a spout is desired to direct the water intensity and help keep the pool scoured out. The notch helps keep a steady water flow, even when water levels drop. Log rot is prevented by the steady water flow. Landry said, "If properly channeled, water will do your work for you."

To reduce streambank erosion on the Creek, Ashley personnel used two techniques:

One method buries logs horizontally into the bank alongside the stream. The advantage of this method is that logs are found near streambanks and are fairly portable. Vegetation grew this year between the layers of soil held in by the tree trunks.

The other method was to install "gabions." A gabion is a rectangular basket of hog wire filled with rocks. Although gabions are particularly effective and are made ahead of time, they appear more artificial lying against the streambanks and are extremely heavy and difficult to transport.

Was all this work successful: According to a local fisherman met at one of the pools, fishing has really improved. The fish are bigger and there are more of them. "Why, during their spawning, you could catch them with a baseball hat."

1987 Freedom Fest

The second Annual Summer Rehabilitation Reunion Campout and Picnic was held at Perception Park on August 7 and 8. Stewart Rehabilitation Center from McKay-Dee Hospital sponsors this event annually for handicapped people and their families. Campfire entertainment was provided Friday evening for overnight campers and a sunrise breakfast and a picnic lunch were enjoyed on Saturday.

All-day activities include volleyball, fishing, hiking and horseshoes.

The highlight of the day is a visit from Smokey Bear.

SPECIAL INTEREST

HOST

LITTLE THINGS MEAN A LOT

A traveler called three hotels in Chicago to ask if they served afternoon tea. She learned that all of them did—and at comparable prices.

One phone answerer, however, provided her with additional pertinent information and said, "May I tell you what we serve?" After listing the items, he added, "I recommend the speciality cakes." Then he said, "I hope we'll see you soon."

He certainly did.

Everyone who deals with people—and indeed that is everyone—should know that that little extra effort does make a difference.

New Publications

TITLE	UNIT RESPONSIBLE
Standards and Guidelines Field Book (admin.)	Toiyabe NF
Managing an Alpine Forest in an Arid Setting	Dixie NF
Taylor Fork—Cedar Hollow ATV Trail Brochure	Wasatch-Cache NF
Tread Lightly—Hunter Education—Student Kit	Regional Office - IO
Tread Lightly—Hunter Education—Teacher Aid	Regional Office - IO
Final Land Management Plan EIS, Record of Decision, Appendices	Sawtooth NF
Oil and Gas Leasing DEIS	Dixie NF
Final Land Management Plan, EIS, Appendices, Summary	Challis NF
Skunkworks 1987-12—Dealing with the Aftermath of a Fire (Ron Humphrey, Toiyabe NF)	Regional Office - IO
Skunkworks 1987-13—Precast Concrete Toilets (Recreation Staff, Targhee NF)	Regional Office - IO

Dixie National Forest History Published

The Dixie National Forest has just received its history from the printer. Titled *The Dixie National Forest: Managing an Alpine Forest in an Arid Setting,* the document sets in perspective the evolution of the Forest in the context of southern Utah history. Dr. Wayne K. Hinton of the History Department at Southern Utah State College is the author. He researched and wrote the history, as a volunteer, while on sabbatical leave.

Recreation, Lands, and Minerals Staff Officer Ralph Rawlinson convinced Dr. Hinton that the history would be a worthy sabbatical project. Public Information Specialist Bevan Killpack located the fascinating photos displayed throughout the volume. Many were donated by the families of retirees and former permittees. Bevan also worked with Susan McDaniel of the RO Engineering Graphics Section to design and lay out the attractive publication.

Copies have been sent to all Forests in the Region by Dixie Supervisor Hugh Thompson. Units may obtain additional copies by contacting Bevan Killpack, Dixie National Forest, Supervisor's Office.

New Audiovisuals

"An American Forest" Gallatin National Forest—1986
A series of 10 short "new magazine" format articles deals with the Gallatin National Forest. Topics covered are: Wilderness, timber, rangeland, water, wildlife, recreation, outfitters, smokejumpers, volunteers, and managers. The 45-minute video was produced by U.S. Department of Agriculture for television. It is available in either U-Matic (3/4") or VHS (1/2") format.

Greater Yellowstone: A Quest for Balance
This 17-minute videotape describes the coordination necessary to manage the Greater Yellowstone Area—with its National Parks, National Forests, and other federal lands. The tape includes a history of management in the area, as well as current issues. It was produced by the Gallatin National Forest and the Northern Region Information Office for the Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee and is available in U-Matic and VHS format.

—To borrow either of these videos, contact Jim Stone in the RO Information Office. His FTS phone number is 586-5517 or he can be contacted on DG (J.Stone:R04A).

Cozy Woodburning Stoves Require Care and Maintenance

The National Safety Council says a wood stove must be carefully selected, installed, used and maintained, and offers the following tips so you don't get burned.

1. Buy a stove that has been labeled by a nationally recognized testing agency such as Underwriters Laboratories.

2. Call an expert to repair cracks, wobbly legs, sagging hinges and warped doors.

3. Although air-tight stoves are touted as energy savers, they have an air intake that can cause creosote buildup in the chimney. Be sure the chimney is regularly checked for blockage.

4. Check with local building code officials or the fire department before installing a stove.

5. A 36-inch clearance between a stove and any combustible surface to the front, back, sides or above is recommended.

6. Don't connect a wood stove to a fireplace chimney unless the chimney or fireplace opening has been sealed off around the stovepipe and remember, only one stove to a chimney.

7. Never start a fire, or try to revive one with gasoline or another flammable liquid.

8. Watch your clothing as you feed the fire—clothing can catch on fire. Don't put combustibles near the stove.

9. Completely extinguish the fire or let it burn out before you go to sleep at night. Never leave a fire unattended.

10. Put ashes in a fireproof metal container and place the container in a spot where it will not burn through the floor.

If you've installed your stove correctly, use it with care, and practice periodic maintenance, you'll enjoy a safe, warm woodburning stove for many years.

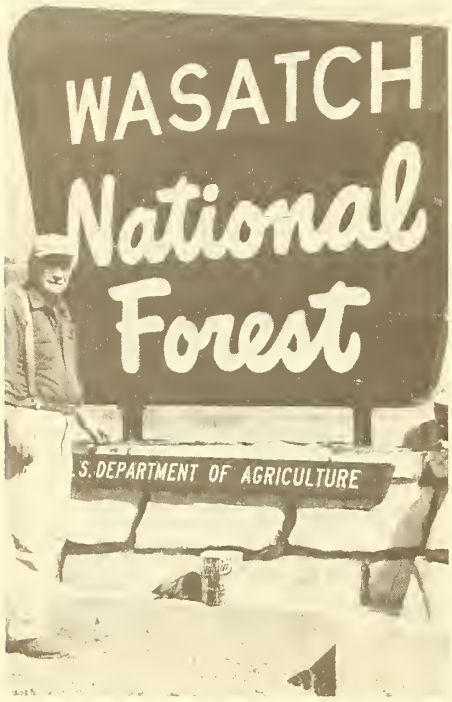
PERSONNEL

Closeup—
201 Summers of Service Celebrated by Kamas Recreation Crew

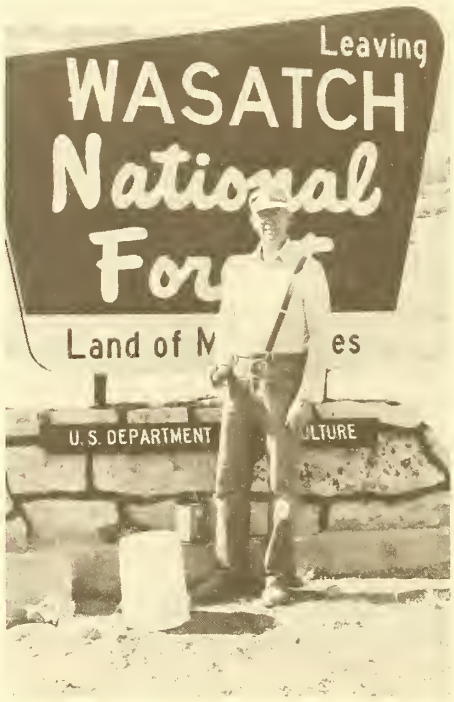
The 7-man recreation crew on the Kamas Ranger District (Wasatch-Cache National Forest) is celebrating 201 summers of serving the public. Collectively, this may be a record unmatched in the Forest Service. Each member of the crew has worked for at least 25 seasons, with the senior member, Rex Walker, having worked 38 summers.

DON GINES is the oldest member of the crew. He is 74 and signed up with the Forest Service in 1962. This retired farmer has served in all aspects of campground maintenance. He stands proudly by a new fire ring, freshly painted table and toilet building, part of the maintenance work he has been doing for 27 seasons.

REX WALKER (38 years) is a retired elementary school principal. He began working seasonally in 1949 when Lyle Watts was Chief under President Harry Truman and a year before Little Smokey was rescued from the fire. Rex has helped develop and is intimately familiar with the many water systems associated with the District's 17 campgrounds.



ORVIL MINCHEY touches up a sign he has maintained many times during his 32 summers of work. Since coming to work for the Forest Service in 1956, his many duties, have included testing and maintaining water systems to state standards. He retired as an elementary schoolteacher.



GLENDON JEWKES began working for the Forest Service in 1955 after retiring as a English Literature teacher. He has worked on a variety of jobs including recreation guard and fire guard. Recreation maintenance has also been one of his duties during the last 27 summers.

PERSONNEL

RANDY TAYLOR is the crew's youngster at age 48. He began spending his summers with the Forest Service in 1961 at age 21. He still teaches speech and drama in high school and serves as the District's senior recreation guard.

GAROLD ATKINSON, the crew's supervisor, celebrates 25 years of service in recreation. Under his supervision, the District's campgrounds and other recreation areas have become models for the Forest and Region. The signs, tables and toilets always appear freshly painted. The campgrounds are well kept and maintained. Garold has the highest praise for the crew, crediting their initiative and experience for the fine recreation area conditions.

MELVIN "MED" GINES has faithfully served the Forest Service for 25 summers. He was 45 when he started in 1962. He is now a retired farmer who performs required maintenance in the campgrounds.

The 201 summers worked by this crew—(left to right): Supervisor Garold Atkinson, Glendon Jewkes, Orvil Minchey, Melvin Gines; (kneeling) Rex Walker, Don Gines, Randy Taylor—represent many memories and much individual pride in their accomplishments. Not only has the work been done conscientiously but it has been done safely. They have never had a lost-time accident. We salute these seven men who have upheld the Forest Service tradition of providing the public with quality recreation areas and experiences.

PERSONNEL

Bridgeport District Wins National Primitive Skills Award

Meet the Trail Crew that did it:

(L to R) Mike Locher, Volunteer; Mark Manda, Leader; Jim Kohman, Wilderness Ranger; Jim Mabe; Lorenzo Stowell, Foreman; John Hidy; Judy Schaefer, Wilderness Ranger; Tim Forsell, Wilderness Ranger.

The primitive skills competition was open to all 623 Ranger Districts in the Forest Service, nearly half of which have Wilderness Areas. The winner was chosen for showing the greatest initiative, imagination, and commitment to Wilderness principles by accomplishing difficult or challenging management jobs or activities with primitive skills or tools within a Wilderness.

1986 will be remembered on the Bridgeport Ranger District as the year spent removing trees from trails. The storm of February 1986 resulted in as many as 250 avalanches in the Hoover Wilderness, of which 63 crossed trails.

There was no question that the trees had to be removed from the trails—the situation was dangerous, unsightly and resulting in surface damage. Although approval for chain saw use for trail maintenance in Wilderness Areas is occasionally given, the Bridgeport Ranger District chose to use primitive methods for two reasons: logistics of hauling motorized equipment and fuel into remote areas would have been difficult and, secondly, the crew felt that without the weight of heavy motorized equipment they could cut as many trees out of the trails with crosscut saws as they could with chain saws. The Wilderness ethic was not compromised—no motorized equipment was used.

Typical scene after backcountry avalanches from the storm of February 1986.

PERSONNEL

Using crosscut saws (sometimes called a "misery whip" or a "Fang") and axes, the Bridgeport Ranger District Trail Crew removed 792 trees from the trails.

It was a challenge just finding someone who knew how to correctly sharpen the crosscut saw.

Removing trees was just part of the crew's accomplishments. The crew placed 66 tons of rock for walls, tier steps, keystones or rip-rap; crushed 16 tons of rock by hand for trail tread surface (crushing is done using 12-pound sledges); and placed 32 tons of soil on the trails for surfacing.

Early stages of reconstruction on the Virginia-Green Creek Trail.

PERSONNEL

This rock will be used for the outer wall of the Virginia-Green Creek Trail. Perhaps the single biggest job in trail construction is moving large boulders into place on the trails. In one situation, rather than reroute the trail around a large rock that had been deposited by an avalanche, the rock (half the size of a Volkswagon) was moved off the trail utilizing leverage of digging bars.

Fremont Roughs during reconstruction. Note the wall rock. The crushed rock fill is almost completed. One of the unique aspects of this work is the masonry skill which was provided by Mark Manda, Trail Crew Leader. The stone mason's art is largely forgotten today but the trail crew used it to make rocks fit the situation with judicious use of tools no more sophisticated than a hammer and chisel, plus an understanding of how gravity and proper positioning will hold the rock in place.

Fremont Roughs Trail before work.

PERSONNEL

Hauling dirt fill to cover the crushed rock.

Fremont Roughs Trail is completed, with dirt in place.

In addition to the construction work, the trail crew and Wilderness Rangers cleaned, rocked, and otherwise maintained over 150 miles of Wilderness trails.

A full-sized chrome-plated axe was awarded to the Bridgeport Ranger District and is on display in the Ranger Station. The presentation of the award was made at the fall meeting of the Regional Management Team which was held on the Toiyabe National Forest.

Congratulations to the group for bringing recognition to the noteworthy work going on in the Intermountain Region.

PERSONNEL

Retirements

Fred LaBar Retires; But Not His Model-A

A completely stock 1929 Model A Ford Roadster, which has made five trips across the United States, belongs to Fred LaBar, recently retired Recreation Forester.

I have traveled over 48 states with it," he said, "traveling 180,000 miles all together."

This is the car LaBar drove West from Pennsylvania in the 1950's, and it's the car he drove to his retirement spot in Montana after retiring July 3.

Fred first bought the car in 1949, during his college years, and was its third owner. It's been with him through all his 31 years with the Forest Service. He has been gradually restoring the Model-A during that time.

Originally from Bangor, Pennsylvania, LaBar served in the U.S. Army and worked for the U.S. Park Service in 1955. He worked on the Ashley National Forest during the development of the Flaming Gorge Dam, transferring to Logan in January 1976.

Fred and his wife, Ruth, are already developing their 2.6 acres of land in Montana which is near the Madison River by Ennis. Plans include a garage and guest cottage this year with hopes of building a retirement home next year. All will be done between Fred's greatest love—fishing. He also plans to keep working on his Model-A. (Excerpted from an article by Kathy Miller in the July 16 "The Citizen".)

Fred LaBar and his Model-A. (Photo credit: Courtesy The Cache Citizen)

C. Neff Hardman

After nearly 33 years of federal service, C. Neff Hardman retired on May 30. He had been the Supervisory Forestry Technician on the Logan Ranger District, Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

A native of Mendon, Utah, Neff spent his entire Forest Service career on the Logan Ranger District. He received his B.S. Degree in Agriculture from Utah State University in 1951. Prior to attending college, Neff served in the United States Navy as a Naval Radar School instructor from 1943 to 1946.

A self-employed rancher, Neff has also been very active in civic and community affairs, participating in various service organizations. He has been a great emissary for the Forest Service in Cache Valley. His Smokey Bear and safety programs, party/skit ideas, and fun-loving personality will be greatly missed by his Forest Service family.

Neff Hardman.

New Recreation and Lands Director

George Olson is a native of Montana. He graduated from Montana State University in 1960 with a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering. He began his Forest Service career on the Deerlodge National Forest in Montana. Since that time, he has served in various capacities on eight different National Forests and in two Regional Offices—the Northern Region in Missoula, Montana, and the California Region in San Francisco. He served as Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Shasta Trinity National Forest in Northern California and Supervisor of the Targhee National Forest in St. Anthony, Idaho, before becoming Forest Supervisor of the National Forests in North Carolina in 1977.

George Olson, new Recreation & Lands Director.

George is a member of the Society of American Foresters, American Forestry Association, American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Wildlife Federation. He has been very active in local, state, regional and educational associations and committees.

He has received various awards from the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, state and local governments and organizations. In the spring of 1977, he was presented the Superior Service Unit Award by the Secretary of Agriculture for the Targhee National Forest's efforts in developing a program of renewal for a lodgepole pine forest mortally damaged by mountain pine beetle. The North Carolina Nature Conservancy awarded him the Chairman's Award for 1981 in recognition of his work toward preserving North Carolina's natural heritage. In 1983, he received the Governor's Award for Industrial Forest Land Conservation (sponsored by the North Carolina Wildlife Federation). George also received the 1987 Mayor's Committee Award for employment of persons with disabilities from the City of Asheville.

George and his wife, Beverly, have two children: Curt is an architect in San Francisco and Kathy is an Attention Administrator working with retirement plans for an insurance agency in Asheville, North Carolina. George's hobbies include playing golf and skiing.

November 22 is George's reporting date as Recreation and Lands Director in the Intermountain Region.

In Memory of . . .

After a gallant fight with leukemia, Monticello District Ranger Robert Leon Day died on September 26.

Bob was born on June 24, 1944, in Ogden Utah. He married Bonnie May Day in 1965. Six sons resulted from that marriage: Allen Kyle (20) currently on a LDS mission in California, Glen Robert (19) soon to leave on a LDS mission to Vancouver, Canada, Kevin Donald (18) at Snow College, Darren Huff (14) at home, Ryan Lance (12) at home and Landon Jessie (9) at home.

When Bob was just a fourth grader in Spanish Fork, he decided he wanted to be a Forest Ranger. His Forest Service career actually began with temporary appointments in 1963 and 1965-66 followed by temporary employment with the National Park Service. In 1967, he was hired by the Angeles National Forest. Prior to being appointed District Ranger on the Loa Ranger District, Fishlake National Forest, in 1983, he worked on the San Bernadino, Plumas and Manti-LaSal National Forests. In June 1985, he was reassigned as District Ranger on the Monticello.

Bob held a B.S. degree from Utah State University and later attended the College of Southern Utah. He was a member of the Society of American Foresters.

Bob's influence has been felt—as a team member of the agency, for his work with youth wherever he has been assigned, and through the way he conducted his life in spite of the afflictions he was asked to suffer. As a living memorial to this man, Regional Forester Tixier is establishing a Bob Day Award to recognize others who show the same type of courage and integrity under adverse conditions.

PERSONNEL

Did You Know...?

DON'T BE AFRAID TO FAIL

You've failed many times, although you may not remember. You fell down the first time you tried to walk. You almost drowned the first time you tried to swim, didn't you? Did you hit the ball the first time you swung a bat? Heavy hitters, the ones who hit the most home runs also strike out a lot. R. H. Macy failed seven times before his store in New York caught on. English novelist John Creasey got 753 rejection slips before he published 564 books. Babe Ruth struck out 1,330 times, but he also hit 714 home runs. Don't worry about failure. Worry about the chances you miss when you don't even try.

ATTENTION

The U.S. Department of Labor and Hudson Oil and Affiliated Companies have reached agreement in a multi-million dollar FLSA lawsuit resulting in the award of backpay to employees of the company during 1974 through 1981 in 237 service stations in 28 states. Anyone who was employed by Hudson Oil and Affiliated Companies during this period should write, not call, the Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, P.O. Box 13643, Kansas City, MO 64199, giving their name, social security number, telephone number and current address.

Awards

REGIONAL OFFICE

Cash

RONALD H. SMITH, Computer Operator, IS - For doubling the use of B300-35 computer ribbons.

NANCY CLOSSON, TM - For developing an economical and effective training program to implement the sales tracking and reporting system.

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

Cash

MARILYN HUNTER REINIG, Hydrologist, Emmett RD - For implementing actions that have improved the level of responsiveness to Civil Rights issues at Forest and Regional levels.

LINDA M. ALEXANDER, Contract Specialist, SO - For outstanding and extraordinary performance in the 1987-88 Air Tanker Contract negotiation process (signed by Chief).

PATRICIA A. JOHNSON, Resource Clerk, Boise RD - For assuming duties of Acting Support Services Supervisor on the Boise RD and carrying out these responsibilities in a positive professional manner and to a substantially high level.

THELMA B. LEE, Information Receptionist, Boise RD - For substantial contribution and support to business management activities on the Boise RD during the vacancy of the Support Services Supervisor.

Certificates of Appreciation were presented to Campground Hosts CHESTER MORGAN, BILL JONES, AND JOHN GROSS by the Cascade Ranger District.

Length of Service

LEONARD A. ROEBER, Forestry Technician, Idaho City RD - 10 years
DONALD D. NEWBERRY, Fish Biologist, Cascade RD - 10 years
KENNETH KEETH, Civil Engineering Technician, Cascade RD - 10 years
MARILYN HUNTER-REINIG, Hydrologist, Emmett RD - 10 years
DAVID R. GEER, Forester, Emmett RD - 10 years
R. DANIEL DOLATA, Forester, Lucky Peak Nursery - 10 years
DELMAR L. DICKERSON, Forestry Technician, Emmett RD - 10 years
BRETT T. COLEMAN, Range Conservationist, Cascade RD - 10 years
ALFRED M. NOYES, Civil Engineering Technician, Cascade RD - 20 years
DAVID F. HALE, Supervisory Forester, Emmett RD - 20 years
LARRY D. CARROLL, Supervisory Forestry Technician, Cascade RD - 20 years
JAMES L. CASWELL, Deputy Forest Supervisor, SO - 20 years
J. KIRBY LEE, Supervisory Civil Engineer, SO - 30 years

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

JOHN W. LLOYD for contributing to the Kootenai NF's superior performance in timber management in FY 1986.

JOE BERRY for managing a superior personnel management program and providing expert advice and counsel to management officials

BONNIE LUCKMAN for providing outstanding assistance to SO computer users in a most cheerful, helpful and efficient way.

DEANNA MENDIOLA for willingly putting in extra time and effort and producing a Forest Plan of excellent quality.

REMINDER

To order your FSWA 1988 INTERMOUNTAIN REGION PHOTO CALENDAR, send $6.00 plus $1.00 postage to: Nancy Murray, c/o Intermountain Research Station, 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah 84401. (Make checks payable to Forest Service Women's Association.)

Personnel

REGIONAL OFFICE

Promotions
THOMAS BEDDOW, Fuels Management Officer, A&FM, from Mayhill RD, Lincoln NF, R-3
DAVID HOLLAND, Group Leader, FPM-S&PF, to Supervisory Entomologist
WILLIAM P. LEVERE, Forester, P&B, to Forester, TM (WO)

Promotions in Place
ROBERTA BEVERLY, Computer Programmer Analyst, P&B
SHELLEY HEAPS, Clerk-Typist, P&B

Reassignment
GORDON D. ERSKINE, Systems Accountant, F&PS, to Cost Accountant, R-2 (RO)

Transfer In
WENDY KUNKEL, Contract Specialist, AS, from BLM in Boise

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

Appointment
MICHELE HUFFMAN, Computer Assistant, Business Management

Promotions
NANCY JARVIE, Resource Clerk, Flaming Gorge RD
MARI JEAN CAMPBELL, Clerk-Typist, Flaming Gorge RD
DAVID C. KENNELL, Hydrologist, SO
KIM YOUNG, Engineering Draftsman, SO

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

Reassignments
CHARLES FERGUSON, Supervisory Forestry Technician, Lowman RD, to Emmett RD
ELIZABETH LUND, Supervisory Forestry Technician, Lowman RD
JUAN R. BARBOSA, Personnel Management Specialist, Lowman RD, to RO
HUGH J. IRISH, JR., Forester, Lowman RD, to Jackson RD, Bridger-Teton NF

Reassignments with Promotion
LOREN D. WALKER, Supervisory Budget Analyst, SO-AOS, from Dixie NF
PAT L. AGUILAR, JR., District Ranger, Lowman RD, to Legislative Coordinator, IO (RO)

Resignation
ALFREDO R. PONCE, Student Trainee, Civil Engineer, Idaho City RD

BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST

Promotion
LARRY WARREN, Forester (Silviculture), SO, from Custer R.D., R-2

Reassignment
FRED CARL PENCE, Supervisory Land Use Planner, to Superintendent, Sawtooth NRA

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST

CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

Promotions
JAMES K. McKIBBEN, from Lost River District Ranger, to R-10
MICHAEL KANIA, from Landscape Architect, to Columbia River Gorge Scenic Area, R-6

Reassignment
MARTIN PRATHER, R-10, to Lost River District Ranger

DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST

FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST

HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST

Promotion
BEN G. SIMINOE, from Umatilla NF, R-6, to Range Conservationist, SO

MANTI-LASAL NATIONAL FOREST

PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

Appointments
JOHN A. PHILLIPS, Lead Forestry Technician, New Meadows RD
PATSY MICHAEL, Clerk-Typist, Smokejumper Unit
CAROLL BOYD, Range Conservationist, Council RD

Promotion in Place
TRONNIE LOSEKE, Budget Analyst, Planning and Public Information

Reassignment
PHILIP GILMAN, Supervisory Land Use Planner, SO, from Budget Officer, Tongass NF

Retirement
BRYONA L. SURBER, Supervisory Business Management Assistant, E

SALMON NATIONAL FOREST

Promotion
JAMES GUEST, from Forester, SO, to RW, R-6

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

Promotion in Place
CRAIG ZIMMERMAN, Forestry Technician, Burley RD

Reassignment
EDMUND BLOEDEL, Forester, SO, from WO-RM

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST

Reassignments
GREG CLARK, LMP Staff Officer, to Big Piney RD, Bridger-Teton NF
GUY PENCE, Tonopah District Ranger, to Carson District Ranger

Transfer In
MAUREEN JOPLIN, BLM, to Mining Engineer/Geologist

UINTA NATIONAL FOREST

Promotions
CLYDE LAY, Supervisory Civil Engineer, SO, to Fishlake NF
E. VAUGHN STOKES, Civil Engineer, Salmon NF, to Supervisory Civil Engineer, SO

Reassignments
GEORGE MATEJKO, to EIS Team Leader, R-6
DARLYN BIRCHFIELD, Information Receptionist, SO, from Custer RD, R-2
GARTH HEATON, from Utah Interagency/Industry Right-of-Way Coordinator on the Wasatch-Cache NF, to Recreation and Lands Branch Chief (temporary)
KIM MARTIN, Acting District Ranger, Spanish Fork RD, from Assistant Forest Engineer
FAUN DENE CUMMINGS, Information Receptionist, Pleasant Grove RD, from SO

Transfers In
CYNTHIA CRIMSON, Clerk-Typist, SO, from the BYU Hawaii campus
JACQUE HUNT, Personnel Clerk, SO, from Ricks College

WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

HISTORY

Intermountain Region History Published

After nearly four years, the history of the Intermountain Region is off the press! Thanks to all the many retirees, Forest and Regional Office people, and Intermountain Research Station folks who helped make the document possible.

Copies of *The Rise of Multiple Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region 4 of the Forest Service,* have been sent to each Forest, Ranger District, and Regional Office staff. A limited number of additional copies are available for units in the Region through Karen Clark, Regional Information Office. There are, however, not enough copies for personal distribution. Personal copies may be purchased from:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
710 N. Capitol St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20401

Ask for Publication Stock No. 001-001-0631-9. The price is $13.

"This is a document everyone should read," says Regional Forester Stan Tixier. "One can gain a perspective of the Region—with our triumphs and our failures—otherwise unavailable. The lessons of the past can often help us find solutions to today's problems. We thank retired Regional Foresters Floyd Iverson and Vern Hamre, Deputy Regional Foresters Bill Hurst and Gordon Watts, and Uinta Forest Supervisor Jim Jacobs (deceased) who served as reviewers along with Dr. Charles Peterson, Editor of the *Western Historical Quarterly.*

"Dr. Thomas G. Alexander of Brigham Young University researched and wrote the history," notes Stan. "He visited every Forest and Regional Office Staff, conducted over 100 interviews, and spent three weeks pouring over documents at Federal Records Centers." Dr. Dennis Roth of the WO History Section made funds available for the project and served as Contracting Officer's Representative. Phil Johnson, Regional History Coordinator, was Project Inspector.

The guard at Deer Park on the Boise modified saddlebags for use with hand pumps to deliver water on mules for firefighting.

(For more information on early fire protection, see page 66 of the Regional History.)

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